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THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884
THE TIMES FOUNDED 1888

TAFT'S BIG STICK MAY BE TOO SMALL

Tariff Revision Bills
Likely to Pass Over
His Veto.

HURRY CALL SENT TO REPUBLICANS

Whips Frantically Seek to Get Absentees Back to Capital to Prevent Democrats From Placing Measures on Statute Books Despite White House Opposition.

Washington, August 4.—Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives believe to-night that they have enough votes to pass the wool tariff revision bill over President Taft's veto, if necessary. Mr. Underwood, Democratic leader of the House, and Senator La Follette, insurgent, to whom the Senate confided its part of the wool conference as a subcommittee, spent two hours to-day discussing the two bills out of which it is hoped to make a compromise "cotton tariff measure" to send to the President.

"We have reached no basis of agreement," said Mr. Underwood to-night, "but I have confidence that a bill finally will be agreed upon."

Because of the apprehension among the Republicans that the measure may be an effort on the part of Democrats and insurgents to pass the wool and free list bills over the President's veto, Republican leaders in the Senate and House sent out hurry calls for absentees to return to the capital to-day.

Will Be Discussed Together.

The free list bill has been sent by both houses to the same conference committee which is considering the wool bill, and is to be considered at the same time. Underwood said that while separate reports would be brought in, both bills undoubtedly would be discussed together. This gives the House Democrats additional trading stock in negotiating for a compromise on the tariff revision bill.

The cotton tariff revision bill, passed by the House late yesterday, was sent to the Senate Finance Committee to-day by a resolution of the Senate, which requires a report of the measure by August 10. Senator Penrose, as chairman, has called a meeting of the Finance Committee for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and when the Senate convenes to-morrow, Mr. Penrose probably will report the bill back with an adverse report. This was the procedure followed in the case of the wool and free list bills.

The effect that the changing tariff situation will have upon adjournment of Congress is a matter for conjecture. In both houses the leaders do not believe that consideration of the cotton bill by the Senate will necessarily lengthen the rapidly closing session, which many of the leaders say may end between August 12 and August 15. Mr. Penrose said to-day he would ask for an early vote on the wool tariff bill, and he advanced the opinion that if this method were pursued in the Senate there was no reason to believe that Congress would be in session more than a week or two.

The House committee on Ways and Means already has begun work on the iron and steel tariff, which is in the schedule on which William J. Bryan attacked Mr. Underwood, and on which Mr. Underwood relied with the unanimous support of the House Democrats.

"If Congress continues in session, on iron and steel revision bill will be brought in at this session," said Mr. Underwood. "If there is to be an early adjournment, the announcement will be made to the House before adjournment that the iron and steel tariff will be ready for action when Congress assembles in December."

The insurgent leaders of the Senate are likely to bring the iron and steel tariff up once in the Senate, but the fight on the cotton bill, Senator Cummings, of Iowa, is anxious to make the Senate consider steel and iron revisions and revisions of the rubber and sugar schedules as amendments to the cotton tariff.

Before the Senate acted, Senator Overman, of North Carolina, asked that the committee be given until August 15, so that it might hold hearings on the bill. This was lost 12 to 31. Mr. Overman then vigorously urged that the people of his State be heard in the Senate, although they were in favor of fair and impartial revision of the cotton schedule.

Senator Cummins declared that Congress should act on passing tariff revision bills without consideration of whether the President would veto them or not. Senator Overman held that it would be foolish for Congress to remain in session and keep on passing tariff bills, if it found out that he would veto them all.

"This is a somewhat belated request for a hearing," said Senator Smith, of Michigan, "and comes with poor grace from that side of the chamber. The truth is that the Senator (Overman) has been gored by his own horns, and he wants to get the industries of the South protection which he is not willing to grant to those of the North."

"If the President vetoes the wool bill," said Senator Overman, "as the case of the iron and steel bill, there will be no need for us to pass any more tariff bills."

"Put it up to President," said Senator Martin, "that the Finance Committee will report the bill back to-morrow morning so that we can have speedy action. Let us pass the bill and do our duty and put it up to the President, whether we think he will veto it or not."

Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, joined Senator Overman in asking for a vote on the bill. He suggested August 20, and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, favored August 15.

Senator Overman declared that he had voted to give twenty days time in which to hold hearings on the wool bill.

(Continued on Third Page.)



WHOLE NUMBER 18,702.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Don't Get Rusty

While on your vacation. Let The Times-Dispatch follow you.

Admiral Togo Not Over-looking Opportunities to See Things.

WARM GREETING IN WASHINGTON

To-Day Japanese Hero Will Call on President Taft—Has Many Conflicting Experiences in America, but His Face Never Changes Its Placid Expression.

Washington, August 4.—Admiral Togo and his party reached the national capital at 9:25 o'clock to-night. On account of an incessant drizzle of rain, the crowd which greeted the Japanese naval hero was small, but he was enthusiastically cheered as he passed through Union Station to a waiting automobile.

President Taft had sent one of the White House automobiles, and Admiral Togo went immediately to a hotel and retired for the night.

Major Archibald Butt and Lieutenant-Commander Palmer, military and naval aides to the President, met the distinguished Japanese admiral, Lieutenant-Commander Palmer formally welcoming the visitors and his party on behalf of the President.

Admiral Togo spoke his acknowledgments briefly through an interpreter and left the train, escorted by Major Butt and Lieutenant-Commander Palmer.

Chandler Hale, third assistant Secretary of State, and Captain Potts, U. S. N., walked with Baron Uchida, the Japanese ambassador. Baron Uchida, who left the city to-morrow, having come from Buena Vista, the summer home of the embassy. The entire embassy staff was present.

The admiral will call on President Taft to-morrow and will be entertained here almost continuously until his departure on Wednesday next.

Rides on Engine.

New York, August 4.—Admiral Togo left New York late this afternoon for Washington. His departure had a feature quite unusual as his midnight arrival and welcome in New York Bay last night, for he left the city in the cab of a big electric engine, drawing a heavy Pennsylvania train for the capital city.

Although the luxurious private car of the admiral, which the government had provided for him, was attached to the train, the naval hero elected to sit by the engineer's side and watch him operate the 4,000-horsepower motor.

"I am intensely interested in your world-prominent in electric engineering and railroading," the little admiral said through his interpreter, "and I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to closely observe both. Therefore, I will ride with the engineer."

The admiral rode in the cab to the limits of the electric zone, at Harrison, N. J., and there entered his car. He asked many questions of the engineer and displayed more interest in this incident of his visit than anything else.

Always Impulsive.

During his stay here Admiral Togo had many conferring sessions with the President, but there was not the least change in his countenance. He was entirely impassive so far as his face might reveal his emotions, even when three photographers became involved in a quarrel in his presence as to preference for camera position and were ejected from the room.

It had been agreed by Commander Tanaguchi and Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, that the newspaper reporters would be permitted to interview the admiral briefly, but not on points of interest, but only when they had reached the Anglo-French-American arbitration treaties some of the reporters asked questions concerning Japan's attitude toward Russia and the Moroccan affair. Admiral Togo replied briefly that he would not discuss politics, but the reporters persisted, and Mr. Hale and Mr. Tanaguchi emphatically terminated the interview, but the admiral's face did not change its placid expression.

When the admiral boarded the electric locomotive in the Federal station he told his aide that in riding under the Hudson River in a fast and powerful motor, he hoped to learn much of value for Japan. Before boarding the train he was shown over the new station, followed by a large crowd, and was frequently applauded.

Probable Nominee for Governor by Maryland Republicans.

Baltimore, Md., August 4.—Announcement is made that the Republicans throughout the State have united upon the following ticket and it is almost certain that the candidates will be unopposed in the primaries.

For Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Baltimore.

For State Controller—Colonel John H. Fowler, of Frederick.

For Attorney-General—Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore city.

These are the only officers to be filled by the voters in the State at large, and while the electors must deposit the required amount of \$270—filling their applications and \$10 with each of the boards of supervisors in the counties and \$10 in the city—legislative districts in the city—the indications are that their names will not appear on the primary ballot.

The ticket is regarded by Republicans as an exceptionally strong one, and one that will commend itself to all the voters of the State, irrespective of party. On it are represented the younger Republicans and that element in the party that has been fighting the battle for many years.

Sail for Santiago.

Guantanamo, Cuba, August 4.—American Secretary of War, Stephen B. Elwell, Brigadier-General Edwards and his party arrived here on the cruiser North Carolina this morning, and later sailed on the tug USSes for Santiago, from whence they will go by train to Havana.

Hotel Is Destroyed.

Estes Park, Col., August 4.—The morning was destroyed by fire, which broke out after the 250 summer guests were up, and all guests with their personal belongings. Loss, \$30,000.

SEEKING TO CRUSH ILLEGAL COMBINE

Government Says Railroad and Coal Companies Violate Law.

SUITS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT

Chesapeake and Ohio One of Defendants in Hocking Valley Amalgamation Alleged to Be in Conspiracy to Stifle Competition—Ohio Coal Operators Back of Fight.

Columbus, O., August 4.—Suits were filed by the United States government in the Federal Circuit Court to-day against six railroad companies and three coal mining concerns, charging a combination in restraint of trade, and asking that the combination be enjoined from continuing business.

The government charges that the Hocking Valley Railroad amalgamation, the ownership of the capital stock of the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Zanesville and Western roads and its connection with the mining concerns named has crushed competition. The defendant companies are Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley, Toledo and Ohio Central, Kanawha and Michigan, Zanesville and Western railroads, Sunday Creek Coal Company, Continental Coal Company, Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke Company.

Affects Four Great Fields.

The government's petition alleges that the combination thus formed affects four of the great coal mining fields, namely, the Pittsburgh, the West Virginia, the Kanawha Valley and the Hocking Valley.

It is alleged that the six railroads are affiliated, and that the three coal companies are also, not only among themselves, but with the railroad companies.

The Hocking Valley, the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Zanesville and Western were until recently under control of the trunk line syndicate. The Sunday Creek Coal Company is a holding company, controlling the Continental Coal Company, the Kanawha and Hocking properties in Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio.

The government's purpose is to prevent the change of ownership agreed on last year when the trunk line syndicate turned over the four railroads and their affiliated coal companies to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio, the latter taking charge of the Hocking Valley, which is the principal one of the four roads.

To Break Up Combination.

The suit seeks further to break up entirely the alleged combination by asking the court to dissolve the Sunday Creek Company and its subsidiary coal companies, which have been combined by Ohio coal operators for two or three years, and which has been the basis for innumerable suits brought in county and United States courts in Ohio.

Back of the fight has been the Ohio Coal Operators' Association, of which Howard Mannington, of Columbus, is secretary. He laid the case before the Department of Justice and President Taft more than a year ago, and urged that action be brought, and the government has been investigating conditions since that time.

The whole suit hinges on the Hocking Valley Railroad. The officials of the company, and other companies, were placed in office corresponding to those held in the parent company soon after the Hocking Valley Road gained control of the capital stock of its subsidiaries, and according to the petition, were instructed to operate the roads along the same lines as the parent company which had been maintained. The company then sublet contracts to the larger coal companies and succeeded in placing the Continental Coal Company, which owns 25,000 acres of coal lands in the Hocking Valley District, on its list along with the other coal companies.

The Sunday Creek Coal Company was formed as a blind, the government charges, to place the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio, along with the four Ohio roads, to stifle competition by merging all the railroads and the principal coal companies in the State into one corporation while still retaining their own individuality.

Turned Over to Trust Company.

The majority of the capital stock of the Sunday Creek Company was held by the Hocking Valley Railroad at the time it was formed, according to the government petition, but was later turned over to the Central Trust Company, of New York, in order to avoid prosecution under the Hepburn law. The consideration in this transfer was \$1 and a mortgage for the full value of the stock.

Five agreements between the railroad companies, the coal companies and the Central Trust Company, of New York, are offered by the government as evidence in its petition.

In conclusion, the government prays the court to adjudge the combination between the railroad companies and the coal companies unlawful and in restraint of trade and to grant an injunction forever, enjoining them from paying each other dividends on the stock they hold in the companies named as defendants in the suit.

The suit was filed by Sherman T. McPherson, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. The petition was signed by Mr. McPherson, George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General of the United States, J. A. Fowler, assistant to the Attorney-General, and O. E. Harbo, special assistant to the Attorney-General.

YOUTH CONFESSES MURDER OF FATHER

Kills Him, Then Attempts to Blacken His Memory.

MONEY REFUSE ; CRIME FOLLOWS

Alter Shooting Him to Death, Murderer Pins "Black Hand" Note to Clothing of Corpse. Needed Funds to Prevent Mother's Discovery of Deceit.

Chicago, Ill., August 4.—Joseph Vacek, Jr., seventeen years old, son of Joseph Vacek, a wealthy contractor to-night confessed that he shot and killed his father to-day at his home. The shooting is believed to have followed a demand of the boy for money.

Young Vacek also confessed that he sought to blacken the memory of the slain man by means of a "Black Hand" note pinned to the clothing of the corpse. He is said to have pinned a father after the elder Vacek had repudiated him for not working.

The father's body was found in his room. On the clothing was pinned a note, addressed to the victim's wife, and reading as follows:

"Your husband is now where he wanted you to be. He told us if we killed you he would give us \$500, and we got even. He deserved it, and so we got even. Do not mourn for this man, as he is a scoundrel. The shoe which was written was crudely decorated with a number of coffins and daggers, drawn in pencil.

The body was found by the victim's widow, who called the police. Suspicion attached to the boy when it was learned that he had left the house early in the morning. When he returned to-night he was arrested.

Idle All Summer.

The boy was graduated from a manual training high school in June and had told his parents that he went to work immediately afterwards. Instead, he had been idle all summer. Finally, the father became insistent as to the boy's pay, and was told that to-day would be paid day.

The quarrel which resulted in the murder is believed to have been over an attempt of the youth to obtain money from his father to show his mother and convince her that he had been at work.

The body gave evidence of having been dead for several hours when the police found it at noon. Despite this, Mrs. Vacek declared she had been home all morning, except for a few minutes when she was marketing.

The police decided that the boy had entered the house and killed his father during the mother's brief absence. When he returned home he was arrested. A written statement of his whereabouts during the day was compared with the note found pinned to the father's clothes, and the handwriting found to be similar.

The boy confessed to the murder, and went with detectives to a lonely spot in the suburbs to get the buried revolver with which the shooting was done.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Germany Now Willing to Modify Moroccan Propositions.

Paris, August 4.—According to a statement issued to-night the Franco-German situation over Morocco shows a tendency toward settlement. In his last interview between Ambassador Cambon and Foreign Secretary von Kiderlin Waechter, having ceased their long and bitter negotiations as beyond modification. It is certain that a relaxation in the situation has resulted.

Nevertheless, it cannot be disguised that there still is a considerable margin between Germany's pretensions and the concessions France is disposed to make. But while the turn taken by the negotiations evokes satisfaction, exaggerated optimism is out of place. The further the negotiations proceed, the more difficult will be the task of the negotiators.

News Is Welcomed.

Berlin, August 4.—The prospect of a speedy settlement of the Moroccan question between Germany and France is welcomed on every hand, but the terms of the agreement, when they become known, probably will cause considerable dissatisfaction in both Germany and France. The negotiations between M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and von Kiderlin Waechter, have been difficult, and the French people even yet are not quite as optimistic as the German press.

Details still remain to be arranged. Both Germany and France have been compelled to concede a number of points, but because neither was prepared to press matters too far, Major von Kiderlin Waechter is thoroughly weary of the whole incident, especially as he has not secured a full filment of his desires, and even the French diplomats are prepared for a considerable amount of negotiation among patriots on both sides of the frontier.

Page of Pictures in Beattie Murder Case

Scenes and leading figures in the Beattie murder case will be grouped into one full page of high class illustrations for publication in The Times-Dispatch on Sunday. The list includes almost every one in any way associated with the case, especially as he has not secured a full filment of his desires, and even the French diplomats are prepared for a considerable amount of negotiation among patriots on both sides of the frontier.

The victim of the foul murder, the man charged by a coroner's jury with the crime, the chief witnesses, the lawyers, the detectives, court-house, court officials, and others, will be found in the group. There will be seven columns—one whole page—of these pictures, well arranged and well printed.

Returns Stolen Pocketbook With Un-negotiable Values.

New York, August 4.—Joseph M. Hayes will be out only \$75 as the result of his encounter with a pickpocket here a few days ago, although the pickpocket got away with a pocketbook containing nearly \$2,000 in checks, steamship tickets and securities. The pocketbook was returned by mail late last night, with its contents intact, except for the removal of \$75 in cash. The remainder of its contents were non-negotiable, and the pickpocket returned them with a polite note expressing regret that his haul was so small.

SECRET WEDDING LEADS TO TRAGEDY

Father of Groom Shot Down by Bride'sirate Parent.

SLAYER PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE

Albert J. Triplett Exonerated by Jury for Killing John J. Marshall, by Whom He Had Been Attacked Following Bitter Feeling Engendered by Marriage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Baltimore, Md., August 4.—John J. Marshall, forty years old, who came here six months ago with his family from Fredericksburg, Va., was shot through the heart and instantly killed this afternoon at 2:20 o'clock by Albert J. Triplett, aged forty years, formerly of Compton, Va., after the two men had alighted from a train at Alberton Station, near this city.

Marshall was the father-in-law of Ethel Triplett, to whom his son, Joseph Marshall, was secretly wedded last Saturday night at the manse of the Elliott City Presbyterian Church.

Triplett was engaged over the marriage of his pretty seventeen-year-old daughter to eighteen-year-old Joe Marshall, and he accused the elder Marshall of arranging for a secret wedding.

About a year ago Triplett and his family moved to Baltimore from Compton, Va., and he secured employment in the cotton duck mills at Alberton. Six months ago Joseph Bryant, a superintendent at the mills, brought Marshall and his family here, and they, too, were employed in the mills.

They Stopped Speaking.

Marshall and Triplett, according to the stories told by their relatives, had been friends, but when Triplett was informed that Marshall had arranged a secret wedding of his son to Triplett's daughter, he stopped speaking to Marshall.

To-day Marshall and Triplett met at Elliott City, and both boarded a train for Alberton. After leaving the train Triplett was walking down the street, when he was struck by Marshall, the latter knocking Triplett to the ground.

Triplett pulled his revolver and fired twice. One bullet struck Marshall in the right hip, and the second went through his heart. He fell to the street, dead. Triplett surrendered and delivered the pistol to a constable.

Triplett declared that he did not intend to kill Marshall and that he is sorry that he died. Pretty Ethel Triplett Marshall said that she knew of no trouble between her father and Marshall. Triplett said that Marshall, in getting a marriage license for his son to marry Ethel Triplett, had sworn falsely as to the ages of both.

Exonerated by Jury.

Coroner E. A. Rody, of Elliott City, and State's Attorney Martin Burke summoned a jury of inquest, and after examining several witnesses the accused was brought in Triplett was charged with shooting and causing the death of Marshall. He openly admitted that he had shot Marshall, claiming self-defense. The evidence was strongly in favor of Triplett, and after half an hour's deliberation the jury exonerated him. He thanked the jurymen and went to his home.

Marshall's body has been prepared for burial, and it will be sent to Fredericksburg. Marshall is survived by a widow and six children. His widow was Miss Mollie Groves, of Fredericksburg. The dead man has several sisters and brothers in Virginia.

STREET CAR STRIKE IS ON

Trouble Is Expected, and Troops Are Asked For.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 4.—Union conductors and motormen finished their final runs on the Des Moines City Railway to-night. To-morrow morning, if the cars are operated at all, strike-breakers, imported from Chicago, Cleveland and other cities, will man them.

Trouble is expected to-morrow morning, when strike-breakers attempt to move the cars. Manager Harrigan, of the street car company, has appealed for Federal troops to protect the mail boxes, with which every car is equipped.

One of the unexpected features of the beginning of the strike was the assemblage late to-night of several thousand persons at the central waiting rooms. They cheered the car crews as they passed on their final trips.

The police were unable to disperse the crowd, which at one time threatened to become unruly. A rush was made on one of the local hotels, where strike-breakers were staying, but the latter had disappeared.

At report that the strike-breakers were being brought on the Rock Island from Omaha caused a rush on the station, and the strike-breakers had to be taken off the train at the city limits.

Manager Harrigan was hanged in effigy to a telephone pole on one of the principal streets of the city.

THIEF KEEPS THE CASH

Chicago, August 4.—Martin B. Madden, one of the most prominent of Chicago labor leaders, is being sought by officers of the Court of Domestic Relations, who have a warrant charging him with wife-abandonment. Mrs. Florence Madden declares he deserted her for another woman, and that he has not contributed to her support since last December.

Hotel Is Destroyed.

Estes Park, Col., August 4.—The morning was destroyed by fire, which broke out after the 250 summer guests were up, and all guests with their personal belongings. Loss, \$30,000.

"HEAD OF TRUST" FINED

Jackson Must Pay \$45,000, but Wise Insists on Pardon.

New York, August 4.—The succession of fines which has marked the progress of the government's successful campaign against wire manufacturers recently indicted for forming pools in alleged violation of the anti-trust laws, reached a climax to-day when Edwin L. Jackson, Jr., the New York attorney whom the Federal attorney termed the "head and brains of the trust," was sentenced to pay \$45,000.

This was by far the heaviest penalty inflicted upon any of the defendants in the case. Jackson had made a record of wire manufacturers who have pleaded guilty to the crime, but it did not satisfy the United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise. He pleaded with Judge Archibald to send the wire trust attorney to jail. He declared to-night that he would apply for Mr. Jackson's disbarment.

Ten of the indicted men, including Mr. Jackson, changed their pleas of not guilty to those of contumacy to-day. They were fined \$10,000 each with \$100 more for each additional indictment. Against Jackson nine indictments were found, amounting to \$45,000 for each count. In addition he was sentenced to pay \$25,000 in costs. Judge Archibald told the court that the defendant had made a record in organizing the wire pools in 1903 and \$107,000 in 1909, and charged that he had violated the law for twenty years.

"In my opinion," he continued, "this man is the worst type of criminal that society has to deal with. He knew he was violating the law and he dragged others into it."

Others who pleaded and were fined to-day were L. S. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, son of Kyle, Wallace D. Rumsey, George E. Holton, Frederick I. Hall, J. B. Olsen, James A. Stebbins, and James S. Wolf and Eugene R. Phillips.

Only ten more members of the alleged illegal pools remain to plead, and the district attorney said that they will enter pleas of nolo contendere.

M'CABE PUT ON GRILL

He Is Questioned by Counsel for Chief of Bureau.

Washington, August 4.—Cross-examination of George P. McCabe, solicitor of the agricultural department, which began to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, will be continued to-morrow by counsel for Dr. H. A. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the government.

Close of the attitude taken toward the close of to-day's hearing, Dr. Wiley, of this city, who, with former representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, is representing Dr. Wiley in the investigation, it was apparent that an effort would be made to show that the system that had been established in the department in the administration of the pure food law, Mr. McCabe testified to-day, was not exact charges against Dr. Wiley, named as the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, he had made a contract with Dr. Rusby, a scientific investigator, at a higher per diem rate than the law provided.

Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, visited the Capitol to-day. He will appear before the committee. Dr. Wiley's attorneys intimate that they will cross-examine McCabe as to the present power of the Bureau of Chemistry, the extent to which the powers of the food and drug inspection board have been increased, and the legal standing in the department of the Remsen pure food referee board.

MAKE CAPTURE IN WATER

Boston Police Arrest Alleged Iron Thieves After Long Swim.

Boston, August 4.—Three alleged iron thieves were rescued from a Mytic River dock with 500 pounds of iron when revolvers suddenly appeared out of the water at either side of the "iron boat" and the men in the boat dropped their oars in sheer terror.

The next minute Special Officer Sargent, of the Boston police, and Patrolman McAllister, of the City Square Police Station, dripping with water, were seen under arrest. The police officers were waiting for the men at work, and swam out to the boat with all their clothing on just in time to make the capture.

FOUR KILLED ON RAILS

Chapter of Fatal Accidents in One South Carolina County.

Union, S. C., August 4.—Four persons were killed on railroads in this county to-day. At Sunset, a house containing Mrs. R. G. A. Jeter and four of her children was struck by a South-Carolina engine. Mrs. Jeter and two children, aged seven and eight, six months, respectively, were killed. The other two were injured. The horse was killed, and the vehicle demolished.